

PATENT
10/042,107

REMARKS

Summary of Interview.

Applicants thanks the Examiner for the courtesy of the interview held by telephone on August 25, 2004

In that interview, Applicants made the Arguments with respect to the 35 USC 102 rejection over the Makus et al. patent as set forth below. In addition, Applicants expressed their intent to modify the claim coverage as set forth herein. Primarily, Applicants stressed that the present invention covered a database system in which there are stored strings of sequential segments of different types of data, each segment having a capacity limited by the predefined limited display dimensions. Makus has no such teaching.

The rejection under 35 USC 102(b) of claims 1-3, 8-11, 13-15 20-23, 25-27, and 32-35 as amended over the Makus et al. publication.

The claims have been amended to clearly distinguish over the Makus et al. Publication (US2002/0059210). Accordingly, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) of these claims over Makus et al. A rejection based on anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102, must expressly or impliedly teach every element of invention without modification. The Examiner's application of the Makus does not meet this standard.

The present invention addresses the problem of optimizing data stored in a database so that it may be easily and conveniently used for the limited i.e. small display interfaces of PDAs, personal palm devices and cellular telephones. Simply stated, the present invention addresses this problem by providing a database wherein

AUS920010596US1

10

PATENT
10/042,107

different types of data intended to be presented on such limited interfaces are stored in the database in the form of strings of sequential data segments, each segment having a content which fits the device display size. When strings of segments of a data type are selected by a user at a display station, the strings of segments are provided by the database, and the segments in the string are sequentially displayed where they each fit the dimensions of the limited display. The claims have been amended to emphasize these aspects.

The Makus publication does relate to the display of stored data on displays of limited dimensions such as personal palm type devices or cell phones. The crux of the Makus teaching relates primarily to implementations involving the relationships of hierarchy levels in an index of subjects for the purpose of accessing data to be displayed. Makus fails to disclose a database system in which strings of sequential segments of different types of data, each segment have a capacity limited by the predefined limited display dimensions, are stored in string form to be provided as requested by the user.

The Examiner appears to be relying on Figs. 3-7 in Makus as the teaching of the claimed database stored strings of segments tailored for the limited display dimensions. These Figures in Makus do show a sequence of screens on a limited dimension display but there is nothing whatsoever stated in Makus that these screen sequences were provided by a database stored string sequence of defined display segments. It appears that the Makus sequence of display screens were brought about by selecting sequences of nodes in their hierarchy or merely through scrolling.

Applicants have amended the claims to further define the present invention in this regard. The claims now

AUS920010596US1

11

PATENT
10/042,107

clearly set forth that the database already includes the user selectable strings of sequenced segments defined for the display dimensions.

The rejection of Claims 4-7, 12, 16-19, 24, 28-31, and 36 over Makus et al. publication in view of Guck (US5,864,870) under 35 USC 103(a) is also respectfully traversed.

These dependent claims are further defined in that they limit the stored data segments to specific types of data, e.g. image, text, video, or audio. Even if it be conceded that Guck does disclose the storage of displayable data in a variety of formats, it still contributes little to make up for the primary deficiency of the Makus reference. It does not disclose or suggest the database storage of strings of sequential display dimension defined segments of such data types.

AUS920010596US1

12

PATENT
10/042,107

Likewise, the Benschoter publication does make up the Makus deficiencies with respect to claims 12, 24, and 36. These claims define how the user may change the sequencing in the received stored strings of sequential segments of data. While Benschoter may change the order of data presented in a sequence of display screens, these display screens are not derived from a stored string sequence of data segments from a database.

In view of the foregoing, claims 1-36 are submitted to be in condition for allowance, and such allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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AUS920010596US1

13

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